Morning Oregonian.

VOL I. PORTLAND, OREGON TERRITORY, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 1862. NO. 38.

The Daily Oregonian.

HENRY L. PITTOCK,

Publisher and Proprietor.

THE DAILY OREGONIAN is published every morning, at the office on Front street, between Washington and Alder, to the Steamer for Astoria, to go for Astoria on the arrival of the Steamer from Astoria. Each subscriber will be furnished with the paper every morning, at the office—Price [illegible]

E. D. SHATTUCK,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Office in Skyrm's Building,

Front street, [illegible]

May 7th 1 yr

WM. D. WATKINS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office on Front street, between Washington and Alder,

Residence [illegible]

BUCHTEL & CARDWELL'S

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY,

FIRST STREET, [illegible] BUILDING.

DOUGLASS W. WILLIAMS,

Real Estate Agent

HAS NEW OFFICE [illegible]

ROBBINS CHITTENDEN & CO.,

Front street, Portland

Will attend to

PURCHASING and [illegible]

RENTING HOUSES

COLLECTING RENTS AND DEBTS

SEARCHING [illegible]

Real Estate Cards [illegible]

California and Washington Territory [illegible]

Agency and [illegible]

Deeds, Mortgages, [illegible]

Sept. 18 1861 dtf

CHARLES H. WILKINS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

STEAM CANDY MANUFACTURER

[illegible]

All Orders promptly attended to

Portland, Oct [illegible]

HENRY LAW.

Commission & Forwarding Merchant

AND PRODUCE DEALER,

Next door to M. Marks & Co's Store,

Front street, Portland

FLOUR, [illegible] AND ALL KINDS OF GRAIN

Constantly [illegible]

Liberal cash [illegible] IN PORTLAND

WAGON TIRE [illegible]

Consignments [illegible]

Portland, [illegible] dtf

JAGGER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

LIQUORS AND GENERAL

MERCHANDISE

LEWISTON, W. T.

Sept. 9, 1861 dtf

Cowlitz Market.

FIRST STREET,

Next Door to the Post Office and Express

CAITLIN & FOWLER Proprietors

THE Proprietors [illegible] fully inform their friends and the people generally that they constantly keep at the Market the best quality of

Beef, Pork, Mutton and Veal,

also a variety of

VEGETABLES.

Cash paid for [illegible]

By strict attention [illegible] we hope to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

S. H. CAITLIN Jr.

Portland [illegible] JAS. F. FOWLER.

Removal.

CITY MARKET!

First st., between Morrison and Yamhill,

J. & I. BERGMANN, PROPRIETORS,

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW AND [illegible] where [illegible] will be found at all times a full assortment of all kinds of

BEEF, PORK, MUTTON AND VEAL, SAUSAGES &c.

GIVE US A CALL.

Portland [illegible] dtf

DUTTON'S

Premium Cheese

IS ONLY FOR SALE IN THIS CITY BY

R. PITTOCK & CO.,

Corner First and Morrison sts.

The Cheese [illegible] and Brand [illegible] Dairy, [illegible] Oregon, and is now [illegible] Portland Oct [illegible]

Ship Chandlery for Sale.

PURCHASE BUCKS, [illegible] TAR, PITCH, MANILA ROPE, OAKUM, LINE, CEMENT, [illegible] MOUNT PLEASANT PLASTER, &c.

Warehouse Second and Third sts. on Taylor

Opposite M. E. Church [illegible]

Aug. 3, 1861 [illegible] SMITH

GO TO BUCHTEL & CARDWELL

For a Picture

WHILE THE WEATHER IS FINE

[illegible] OF THE UNITED STATES [illegible]

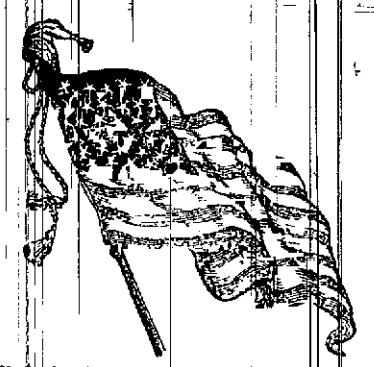
[illegible] Portland

[illegible] Portland

[illegible] Portland

The Daily Oregonian

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY



No flag but the Old Flag—the Red White and Blue
With the stars of Our Country's undimmed hue
Aris and before the sun shall fall
Whose blood bought the Country our Fathers gave

THURSDAY MORNING JAN 16, 1862

The Great Rebellion

The people of the loyal States have scarcely understood the formidable proportions of the present rebellion. Most of them were made to believe that it sprang up on the instant when the facts were that it was long concerted and during the whole administrations of Messrs. Polk and Buchanan the political leaders of the South were preparing for the outbreak. While the measures for this rebellion were in progress, they adroitly managed to hide them from the public eye. Who believed, until now, that the Secretary of War under Mr. Buchanan devoted himself to the stealing of arms, cannon, and other munitions of war from the North, during his whole official term; that the North should be disarmed and the rebellion at once a success? Who can now possibly believe that other members of Mr. Buchanan's cabinet were not in these secrets? Who can now suppose that Mr. Buchanan was ignorant of what was going on? All these facts show why Southern politicians desired no compromise—listened to none—officially declaring that they would not make peace, even if blank paper were presented them on which they could write the terms.

When the war broke out neither our people or our government had a just conception of the formidable preparations made by the South for this rebellion. The experience of a few months after its commencement demonstrated, that the whole power of the loyal States must be put forth to crush it—and that they must make sacrifices approximating to those made by the slave oligarchy and their degraded minions. The war has developed more of the character of the rebels than was ever known before. With passions unrestrained, and a helpless class of negroes around them, over whom they could exercise their brutal propensities with impunity, they have been educated to the work in which they are now engaged. They are now in their natural element, exhibiting to the world the results of the system in which they have been schooled, and which has always led to the same results in every part of the world.

These men have a Satanic cunning in their aims and efforts. They have long pretended to be acting upon the defensive, while they were assiduously preparing for the unprovoked outrages which they have perpetrated. They have told their people, and their friends have echoed their words in the free States, that the war was not of *their* seeking—that it was an *abolition war*, got up expressly for the abolition of slavery. This lie is believed among the credulous of the South, who really feel that they are defending their firesides from invasion; and it has been believed by some simple ones in the free States—in the face of all facts to the contrary.

We are often met with this argument: If the rebels are, in their institutions, habits, customs, habits and morals so different from the people of the free States, why not then let them alone, to go off by themselves—close up the war, and save the loss of further lives and property? There would be reason in this suggestion, if our final success could be attained or if a treaty of peace would last a dozen years. But any concession to rebellion now, in its comparative infancy, would be a confession of the imbecility of the Government, which would subject us to the contempt of foes and of all the nations of the earth. A dozen years of peace would give them time to complete their equipments, prepare many forts, their coasts, and embroil us in a war ten times more terrible than is now thrown upon our hands. Any concession to them now would be a license to any one or more of the free States to set up for themselves or unite their fortunes with the Southern Confederacy.

So that, look at the matter as we may there is but one course for the Government and the loyal States to take, and that is to fight on until the rebellion is annihilated, even though one or more of the European powers should be in arms against us. Even though the Atlantic coast should be desolated from the Chesapeake to the Penobscot and we be compelled to retreat to the mountains, we must fight on, never barganing or compromising with rebels and traitors.

The edgarly, especially have republican institutions, if they can secure their independence, there will be contentions and complications between us and the monarchies and others, and Mexico will be a happy country compared with ours. We must put down the rebels, or they will subjugate us and the witness of final success will many years before we have the entire command.

PROPOSITION OF A SUSPENSION OF CASH PAYMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The city article of the London *Times* of October 28, says: "The resumption of gold remittances to the United States is a singular but wholly unimportant fact. The certainty is just as strong as ever that the war continues, and merely shall we witness the drain of specie from that country but a suspension of cash payments. The government expenditure is at the rate of £100,000,000 sterling per annum, and when it was only £15,000,000 with all their people engaged in the utmost industrial pursuits the United States were usually found year by year to compulsorily exceptional tide of the precious metal. The idea that under their changed circumstances and with £40,000,000 sterling or nearly half their usual exports, cut off by the southern blockade, they may now, for the first time, begin to fill their coffers and draw away the supply of the rebels is the most extraordinary assumption that could be entertained."

The trade between the United States and England has greatly changed since the rebellion. We import few goods, because our manufactories are at work, and the people do not need them; hence we save a large amount of money which formerly went to England for goods. And again, we are sending large amount of breadstuffs to England—for she must have bread, whether she have cotton or not, proving that BREAD, not cotton, is KING.

WILL IT WORK?—The Victorians, satisfied that their mines cannot compete with those of Oregon and Washington, have induced the two steamship companies to enter into an arrangement by which they are to run the steamers each every third trip, direct to Victoria, and not touch at this port until returning. For this attempt to force miners to go to the British Columbia mines, the Victoria is agree to pay the owners of the different steamers a subsidy of four thousand dollars per month. The object of this move neat is very transparent. Will it pay?

BRODERICK'S WILL.—The document purporting to be Senator Broderick's will has been pronounced a forgery by the district court, of the 4th judicial district of California. That court has pronounced that deceased died intestate, and that his property escheats to the State. Receivers will be appointed, on behalf of the State.

The *Salesman* concurs in the proposition for a Union State Convention. It says: "Union men, everywhere, will greet the proposal as a certain means of defeating the schemes and machinations of the disunionists in Oregon by a handsome majority."

EDWIN CROSWELL, the venerable editor of the Albany *Argus*—a well known leading democratic paper of New York—endorses Col. E. D. Baker's speech in the slave question, and he also states that Daniel S. Dickinson approves of it.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.—J. H. Slater has called a convention of the old Buchanan democratic party in this State. Four-fifths of that party in the east are open rebels in arms against the government. Whether Slater's call was with the sentiments of the convention known as to the assassination of Jeff. Davis, I cannot determine.

RECEIVING THEIR REWARD.—Time works all things right. Twice the blood-thirsty and infuriated of the dirty negroes who hired to fight the battles of Bull Run, have been killed by the hand of the very people they went to their professed enemies to subjugate. Lieutenant Wise, declared and published in a speech in which death [illegible] nation that he might enrich himself publicly [illegible] by the [illegible] [illegible] those who [illegible] [illegible] they have [illegible] [illegible] shrouded in an infamy that no [illegible] ery of Burial. Let [illegible] Perish all traitors.

J. H. Mitchell, Esq., has removed to Williams & Gibbs' building, over the Post office.

Late News.

RUMOR.—The San Francisco *Mail* of the 4th inst. reports from Los Angeles that a force of 4,000 rebels was in Arizona Territory—[illegible] Colonel [illegible] telegraphed.

GOVERNMENT BANK.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* says that Government have [illegible] to establish a government bank with [illegible] with subsequent issue—[illegible] would furnish a national currency [illegible] equal in [illegible] This state [illegible] may be true, but the *Journal of Commerce* usually [illegible] when it speaks [illegible] sentiment.

WEATHER IN SAN FRANCISCO.—California has had no [illegible] weather ever [illegible] Over the present season. On Sunday, the [illegible] commenced in San Francisco without [illegible] On the 7th heavy rains still [illegible] The *Telegraph* says: "Owing to the [illegible] volume of water pouring into the Bay from Sacramento, San Joaquin and [illegible] streams, the entire Bay presents an [illegible] appearance, the main rivers [illegible] receives [illegible] gives us in advance some [illegible] of the extent of the freshets in the interior. With the shifting of wind the [illegible] will undoubtedly be instead with the [illegible] of the flowing point. Now [illegible] the weather has partially cleared the [illegible] of Marble Diablo, Pacheco, Solis et Alamo Contra Costa, and Marin counties and even San Bruno in this county are seen covered with snow. Do [illegible] we shall soon [illegible] a tremendous snow storm in the Sierras, inasmuch as the weather has been altogether different in the upper country."

SAN PEDRO OR NEW ORLEANS.—A gentleman writes to Ed Normander—"I do not think that New Orleans can hold out three months. All kinds of foreign goods and clothing have doubled and quadrupled their usual price. The banks do not put out their [illegible] will [illegible] only Confederate notes, which are not [illegible] at all [illegible] receivable for taxes and [illegible] to the Confederate [illegible] Go into a store for a hundred dollars to a [illegible] and the seller will throw you out two more for fifty dollars each. Ask for something smaller and he will say, 'All I can give you.' If you want small shinplasters, you must go to a broker and pay 5 per cent. [illegible] The newspapers no longer print [illegible] but are reduced in size and [illegible] miserable paper. The price of real estate remains [illegible] because people prefer to hold it rather than take Confederate notes or bonds in payment. On the contrary, negroes are very cheap. For $600 you can buy a negro worth $1,500. They are closing off now [illegible] pretty uncertain property, but the [illegible] of [illegible] is exciting. A great many [illegible] families are preparing to leave, perceiving that business is [illegible] end till the close of the war."

DESTRUCTION OF COTTON.—A letter from Charleston, Nov. 21st, says that the Union men have taken the last bag of cotton on the [illegible] South Carolina. Concert [illegible] arrangements between the planters and military authorities have solely [illegible] by which no plantation will hereafter be burned until the crop is utterly consumed, the gin house and other buildings destroyed, the live stock driven off and the hands removed to the interior.

Oregon War Claims.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following circular:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 21, 61.

GENTLEMEN:—The war claims issued against the United States on account of the Indian hostilities in Washington and Oregon under the act of March 21, will be presented from the following institution:

All claims under $100 will be paid in full, less the discount, if any, to be paid in cash.

Claims of $100 and above will be paid one-half in cash and the balance in 7 3-10 per cent. treasury notes.

For sums under $100 a warrant issued on the Treasurer of the United States, payable on demand, without interest, will be returned to the Treasurer for which he will issue a certificate of deposit in favor of A. B. [illegible] Act of March 3, 1857, [illegible] which

Goods!
& Co.,
DEALERS IN
HOES,
TOOLS,
DINGS,
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ALL THE WORLD that
RUBBER'S
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Rubber Boots,
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TOOLS and FINDINGS
J. HAAS & CO.
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C. F. RAVEN.
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and Clay sts.
ENED.
ad to Oregon for Goods
A. P. SHELBY.

The Daily Oregonian.

CITY.

PUBLISHING A PAPER UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—A man left here on Tuesday morning for Vancouver with a bundle of paper on his back, on which to print the *Telegraph*, of that place. The man was afoot; the snow nearly two feet deep; the ice, good ten miles; the weather cold enough to freeze Oregon whisky; and a river, nearly a mile wide, covered with thin ice, and full of air-holes, to cross, with ten chances to one of being drowned! If this is not printing a paper under difficulties, we are at a loss to know what is.

EXPORTS.—The following are the products taken as freight by the *Brother Jonathan*, which is to sail from St. Helens this morning: 9,438 boxes apples, 22 packages eggs, 6 rolls leather, 273 hides, 4 coops chickens, 600 sacks flour, 10 packages merchandise.

SHIPMENT OF GOLD DUST.—In consequence of the stoppage of navigation on the Columbia river, only one express from the mines has arrived, and that was carried on the back of the messenger. Therefore the total amount of gold dust shipped per steamer *Brother Jonathan* amounted to only $22,650.

FOR THE UPPER WILLAMETTE.—The steamer *Onward*, Capt. Pease, on the Upper Willamette, will not leave for Corvallis until Monday next—connecting with the steamer *Express* from this place.

THE PRICE OF HAY.—Owing to the great quantity of snow which covers the stock ranges, persons selling hay ask the enormous sum of forty dollars per ton.

MAP.—We thank the *Times* office for a Salmon river map.

Two men arrived from Vancouver last night, at eight o'clock, bringing the mail. They crossed the Columbia on the ice.

Our town is filled with strangers. Public houses must greatly increase their accommodations. Great additions to the sleeping department of the Columbian Hotel have recently been made.

The steamers cannot reach Vancouver from this city. The Willamette is free of ice; but the Columbia is closed with it. Many persons have crossed the river on the ice from Vancouver.

The farmers in the interior are improving the fine sleighing for bringing produce to the city. The sleighing is very fine, where there are smooth roads.

Two weeks have elapsed since we have had news from the east of the Cascades. There is no present appearance of the ice moving in the river.

Express matter will not be sent over the overland route for the present; but will be taken to San Francisco by the steamers.

The finest kind of beef was offered in town yesterday from wagons, by the quarter, for ten and six cents.

NO WONDER THERE WAS A FLOOD.—The *Sierra Citizen*, referring to the storm at Downieville, gives this statement of the amount of rain that fell in a brief period: "A correct rain gauge of Dr. Kibbe says that, in the short period of three days—from nine o'clock on Friday morning until Monday morning at the same hour—over twelve and a half inches fell; and on Sunday over seven inches. In November, 13,50-100, and in December, 14,46-100 inches fell. It must be borne in mind that when over a foot of rain falls on a level, the amount rushing from mountain sides, four miles high on either side, the additional amount which must necessarily accumulate, is incalculable."

FINE GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

I AM NOW IN RECEIPT OF A FINE ASSORTMENT of

Gold and Silver Watches,
Jewelry,
Diamond Work,
Silver Ware,
Cutlery, &c.

A Citizen of Oregon would SAVE MONEY by calling at the

Old Pioneer Jewelry Store

and purchasing GOOD ARTICLES AT FAIR PRICES.

WE WARRANT ALL OUR GOODS

as represented. I am determined to sell my Goods as low as the lowest, and to treat all customers with civility. Remember the

Remember! JOHN AUBELL,
At the Old Pioneer Jewelry Store,
COLLIER'S BUILDING.

dec20w1

DR. J. G. GLENN,
DENTIST,

CAN NOW BE FOUND AT HIS OFFICE IN Portland, fully prepared with a large and complete assortment of surgical and dental materials, just received from New York, to perform all the operations in his line which he may be called on to perform, and at reasonable rates.

Jan. 9, 1852 d&w

Sweet's Grape Bitters, or Restorative Wine, manufactured under the supervision of Mrs. A. M. SWEET, the celebrated Clairvoyant Physician and prepared from roots and herbs of great medicinal value, combined with the purest juice of the California Grape—a certain remedy for Liver Complaint, Debility, Bilious Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Impaired Appetite, Impure Breath, &c., and all diseases requiring a powerful Liver Invigorator and Tonic. Warranted the most remedy ever introduced to the public for the cure of Weakness, Nervousness, Wakefulness, &c. Sold by all Druggists and by DANIEL SWETT, Proprietor 235 Calif. street, San Francisco. aug26d&w

The Medical and Surgical Institute of DR. J. J. CZAPKAY is already located in a position which places it as well as its proprietor for the abode the assistance of every scientific and professional medical. In the schools of France the highest prizes are often awarded to competitors in this department of medical science, and they occupy with others an equally lofty position in the profession. Blood is an illustrious example, a shining light among the philosophical stars of his age in Europe and Dr. Czapkay has fully equalled him in this country; as a proof of which the Philadelphia College of Medicine complimented him with a Diploma, and the Hungarian Government with a Commission of Surgeon in the Hungarian Revolutionary army. For more extended Rebels, Dr. J. J. Czapkay has lent his earnest attention to the cure of chronic and private diseases in which he has become as great an expert that he is now regarded as the leader in this branch of his profession throughout the United States, and his portrait and biography are published as matter of interest to their readers in the most extensive journals. The Doctor's offices are at his Medical and Surgical Institute, on Sacramento street, corner of Leidesdorff, directly opposite the buildings of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, San Francisco. We call particular attention of our readers to the numerous certificates of remarkable cures in another column of this paper. Persons not wishing to come in can correspond by inclosing $10 in their letters, and they will get immediate attention to their cases. Address J. J. CZAPKAY, M. D., San Francisco, Cal. jan26d&w1y

Coughs.—The sudden change of our climate are sources of PULMONARY, BRONCHIAL, and ASTHMATIC AFFECTIONS. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Lozenges, for the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat however slight, as by this precaution more serious attack may be effectually warded off. PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. Sold—advertisement.

HODGE & CALEF,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS,

WINDOW-GLASS,

WHITE LEAD, VARNISHES,

Brushes, Painters' Materials, &c.

ALSO

CAMPHENE, KEROSENE, COAL OIL

—AND—

Coal Oil Lamps.

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE LARGE INVOICES OF Goods in our line, lately received from New York, to which we would direct the attention of buyers throughout the State.

Our extra facilities for purchasing enable us to supply the

Best of Goods at VERY LOW RATES.

HODGE & CALEF,
Wholesale Druggists,
Oct. 15, 1851. Front street, Portland, Oregon.

WILLAMETTE THEATRE.

MANAGER AND LESSEE.....JOHN P. DENISON.

Return of the Popular Male and Female Minstrels.

THE MANAGER takes great pleasure in informing the citizens of Portland and vicinity that he will open the Theatre on

Wednesday Evening, Dec. 4, 1851,

For the Winter Season, with a Star Troupe of Male and Female Minstrels, comprising the following talented Artists:

Miss JOEY LA FORREST, Miss CLARA DEAN,
MAX IRWIN,
JOHNNY COLLINS.....L. MOULTON
L. SEAMAN.....J. A. STORM
J. E. SEDLEY.....J. P. DENISON
and others.

Change of Programme every Evening.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle and Parquette.....$1 0
Pit.....50
Private Box.....5 00

Doors open at quarter to seven. The performance will commence at half past seven precisely.

N.B. Nothing omitted in the entertainment to offend the most fastidious. dec1d&w

THE EMPIRE RESTAURANT AND HOTEL,

Dalles City, Oregon.

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING LATELY OPENED the above establishment, respectfully solicits a call from the citizens of Dalles, and the traveling public generally, assuring those who may favor him with their patronage that the best the market can supply shall be served up in a manner which cannot fail to please.

The bar will be supplied with the choicest liquors and the tables with the delicacies of the season.

Meals served at all hours.

THOMAS SMITH, Proprietor.

Nov 10, '51 d&w1m

To Merchants and Shippers.

PORTAGE AT OREGON CITY.

THE MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS of the Willamette Valley are informed that

BARSTOW & FRAZER

are prepared to forward goods and produce between Portland and Oregon City, with as much dispatch as the said locks can be passed. Having a number of boats on the route, and a good warehouse at the Oregon City landing, they feel confident that they can give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their business.

Portland, Dec. 1, 1851. d&w1m

FIRST OF THE SEASON!

Choice Canvass Back Bucks,

FOR SALE AT

Clark's Variety Market,
First street.

nov20d1f

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

ARE UNEQUALLED BY ANY FOR

BEAUTY AND SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION

—AND—

Efficiency in Working.

A GOOD SEWING MACHINE

SHOULD BE WELL MADE, simple in its construction, and easily kept in order; should make a TIGHT LOCK STITCH, alike on both sides of the material, and should sew any and all materials that can be sewed.

It should be able to use cotton, thread, or silk, directly from the spool, and to sew from coarse to fine and from thick to thin, with rapidity, and without changing the tension. It should also be able to make the tension greater or less, can both the under and upper threads, and with uniformity; and should have a *straight* needle, crooked ones being liable to break.

The needle should have perpendicular motion—this is absolutely necessary for heavy work.

It should be able to bind with a binder, hem with a hemmer; should stitch, fell, run and gather; and always ready to work.

It should be capable of using the same size thread on both sides of the work, and of using different colored thread or silk above or below, to correspond with any two colors of cloth to be united.

It should be able to make a long or short stitch, and to fasten off the seam, and commence sewing tightly at the first stitch, and to run easily, and make but little noise.

It should have a wheel-feed; no others are in constant contact with the work.

It should not be liable to get out of order; neither should it require a screw-driver or wrench to set the needle.

It should not be liable to oil the operator's dress.

It should not form a ridge on the under side, nor ravel.

The undersigned are General Agents for the general supervision of these unrivalled machines for Pacific States and Western Coast of Mexico.

COX, WILLCUTT & CO.,
Leather Dealers,
422 Battery street, San Francisco.

HURGREN & SHINDLER,
Corner of First and Salmon streets,
Agents in Portland.

ja26d&w

REMOVAL.

W. WEATHERFORD,

Wholesale

AND

Retail

DRUGGIST,

Has Removed his

Extensive Stock

OF

DRUGS,
CHEMICALS,
PAINTS,
OILS, &c.,

TO HIS LARGE AND

Commodious Fire-Proof Building,

FRONT STREET,

Between Taylor and Yamhill streets,

Where he will continue

The DRUG TRADE

on a more extensive scale, purchasing my stock from

Eastern Dealers and Manufacturers,

and having a

Resident Agent in New York,

I can offer

Superior Facilities

to the Trade.

Thankful for the liberal patronage for the past five years, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, and those who intend purchasing Goods with me that

NOTHING SHALL BE WANTING

TO GIVE

General Satisfaction

IN

Prices and Quality of Goods.

W. WEATHERFORD.

Portland, Jan. 1, 1852. d&w1y

GEO. W. CHEAPEN & CO.,
Lower side of Plaza, near Clay street,
SAN FRANCISCO,
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE AND GENERAL AGENCY.

Furnish all kinds of help for Families, Hotels, Farms, Mining Companies, Mills, Factories, Ships, &c. &c.

Also, have a REAL ESTATE AGENCY, and attend to all business in that line. oct24d&w1y

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The Legion of Honor.

"Are you willing he should go?"

"And why not?" answered the young wife, enthusiastically. "I should despise myself, Adele, if I were not willing to give my husband to my country. France needs all her sons in this extremity. I thank God I have Henri to offer on her altar."

Her sister shrugged her shoulders. "You always were romantic, my dear," she said.—"For my part, if I had a handsome husband, a splendid estate in Normandy, a hotel in Paris, diamonds, cashmeres, equipages, servants, as you have, I should not be willing to risk them so lightly. Suppose Henri is killed. You will be a widow, and for a time at least, can enjoy none of these things."

"Oh! Adele, how can you talk so? Has not good Father Lavorne been telling us ever since we were children, that there is a time for all things; a time for pleasure and a time for sorrow; a time to sit, drink and be merry, and a time for the whole purpose of existence? But I weary you with my sad prosing. Will you not kiss Henri before he goes? I will not believe as much as you do, but I know I am right when I say that the noblest parts of our race have not all died out. We are still capable, we women, of noble sacrifices for our country, and our husbands, brothers, sons, are still capable of living for it. I could, myself, if the occasion should offer, be, I hope, a second Joan of Arc. I love Henri half so much as when he came home the other day and told me that the fortunes of France called him, he had determined to offer his sword, and, if necessary, his life. We can die but once. What more glorious than to die in such a cause?"—And the young wife looked sublime as she spoke it.

Natalie had been married but a year to Henri. Her beauty, accomplishments and wealth had won for her at eighteen the heart of the young Count de Tenkerville, the greatest match of the season. Passionately attached to each other, they read, they rode, they did everything in company. The life they led was more like an idyl than like a life in modern society in Paris. In the midst of this dream of bliss came the news of the retreat from Moscow. All Europe rose against France. The Emperor, hotly pursued from Dresden to Leipsic, and from Leipsic to the Rhine, was making a last desperate effort to retrieve the fortunes of the nation. It was in this extremity that the young Count stepped forward. His father had been a courtier and a royalist in the last days of Louis XVI, and the family had never entirely recovered from the favor of that monarch; on the other hand, attached itself to the fortunes of Napoleon. So long as the great Emperor pursued his career of conquest, so long the Tenkervilles held aloof from him. But now, when the question was not Napoleon, but the nation, the young Count felt that the time had come when his country demanded his services. In view of the determination of France, what were hate, hereditary hate, "Save the nation!" was the cry that rose to every patriotic lip. Women brought their jewels, men brought their lives. Foremost among these were Henri and his wife.

"Well," said Adele, who was one of those selfish natures that could not understand how anybody could do anything noble for others, "I think you and your husband are mad, just as you always were."

"I wish you were mad in the same way.—We are mad as Hercules was mad, as Ted was mad, as Bruce was mad, as every one was mad who has died for liberty. It is not now a question of the Emperor. It is a question of the country. It is not even that Napoleon shall reign, but whether France shall be dismembered. It is whether the flag of the nation, that glorious tricolor which waved at Marengo and Austerlitz shall be trailed in the dust or shall still bring terror to the eyes of Frenchmen, as it gleams, flashing from the mastheads."

We will not dwell on the parting of husband and wife. Natalie bore up gloriously. Never Lady Russel, when leaving her lord on the sad morning of his execution, comported herself more nobly, than did Natalie now. But when the door had closed on Henri, when she heard the clatter of his horse's feet down the street, then she flung herself on her bed, and wept as if her heart were breaking.

It was an eventful winter. A battle was fought almost daily. Like a lion in the toils, Napoleon turned first on one and then on the other of his foes, and always unconquered. In the brightest days of his intellect he had never been so terrible as now. Henri was foremost in all these terrible battles. Once he saved the Emperor's life. The cross of the Legion of honor soon decked his breast. Or perhaps it was the decoration from Napoleon's own hand, on the very day he heard Natalie had presented him with a son. But the genius of the Emperor and the valor of his troops were of no avail. Treachery was at work at Paris while Napoleon was absent in Champagne. The capital was surrounded. The Emperor was forced to abdicate.

Every one knows what followed. The Bourbons came back, forgetting nothing, as was said, and forgiving nothing.

"Ah, my bleeding country," Henri would say to his young wife. At another time it was "Oh for one hour of the old Emperor."

At last the nation could bear it no longer. Napoleon landed; the army rose in his favor; the king fled; a constitution was proclaimed. Once more the young count buckled on his sword.

"Again I say go," was the wife's heroic parting, "and again I say, I will stay at home and pray. I think sometimes it is harder for women than for men. You have the excitement of the campaign, but we only wait from one day to another, we can only pray and pray through the sleepless hours of the night. Do not suppose I say this to keep you back,—Go, may God crown you with victory, or if not—"

"If not," said her husband interrupting, "I will stay on the battle field."

Alas! it was a prediction. A few days later, when the old guard, at the end of that terrible Waterloo, closed up their ranks, and to the demand to lay down their arms, replied, "The Guard dies but never surrenders," Henri de Tankerville, fighting with the bravest, and fighting longest almost of all, sank under a dozen wounds.

Did his wife regret what she had done? "No, no," she cried in answer to the cruel reproaches of her sister, "I would send him again if I could. I would rather be a widow a thousand times over," she added with flashing eyes, "than the priest's wife who had failed France in her hour of need, or such would I consider a coward or a traitor."

And she thought rightly. [illegible] and noble natures sacrificed [illegible] the [illegible] and to the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]